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offender imprisonment and ruinous fines. The Lutheran priests were the leaders in this persecution. In 1849 the new constitution guaranteed religious liberty. The Danish Baptists came out of the conflict with six churches and 400 members.

In the second period, 1850-64, new churches were organized and 1,200 converts were baptized.

In the third period, 1865-83, more than 700 Danish Baptists migrated to America. In this way the mother church lost many of her younger and more energetic members. It was also a hindrance to the cause in Denmark that many of the pastors were obliged to earn their bread by manual labor. They were deficient in theological preparation. It became evident that the need of an educated Baptist ministry was urgent.

In the fourth period, 1884-96, this need began to be met. A turn for the better came in 1884, with the meeting of the Baptist conference in Copenhagen. Professor Jensen, of Morgan Park, Ill., was present. Through his influence it was arranged that candidates for the ministry should be sent to America to study at Morgan Park, in the Danish-Norwegian department of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary. Here the younger men were trained for their work, and returned to the mission full of enthusiasm. In 1887 the American Baptist Missionary Union undertook the support of the work in Denmark. Through the assistance of the Missionary Union and the Theological Union the progress has been of the most gratifying character.

Danish Baptists both in Denmark and America will read this history of struggle and triumph with the liveliest interest.

H. GUNDERSEN.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS IN THE MIDDLE STATES. By HENRY C. VEDDER. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1898. Pp. 355. \$1.25.

THE "Baptist History Series" is to be completed in five volumes. It is designed to "form a complete history of the denomination down to the time of publication." The volumes on *The Baptists in New England* and *The Baptists in the Western States East of the Mississippi* have already appeared.

Dr. Vedder has drawn his material from the original sources. In this he had no option, since there are no second-hand authorities

which are of any special value. Out of "many thousand volumes and piles of documents, to say nothing of manuscripts and pamphlets amounting to many more thousands," the author has sifted and combined the materials of this orderly, perspicuous, and valuable treatise.

The opening chapters deal with the early days in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. They exhibit the denomination in its formative processes. In the "Growth of Organization" we see the local churches combining in associations, state conventions, foreign and domestic missionary bodies, and in educational, publication, Sunday-school, and young people's societies. In this way the denomination is unified and solidified, and in every way augmented in strength. Powerful revivalists inaugurate an evangelistic era, resulting in a great increase in numbers and in renewed activity in missions.

The body is distracted and weakened by grave controversies. Alexander Campbell leads a movement which divides churches and associations, and which results in the founding of a sect closely akin to the Baptists in nearly all points of fundamental import. The murder of Morgan starts a crusade against free masonry, in which hosts of Baptists join, and over which the denomination itself breaks into ugly factions. Miller announces the immediate coming of Christ, and multitudes of Baptists are caught in this Millerite craze. They contend likewise over such petty matters as the use of hymn-books and such supreme matters as the Arminian theology. They get into a war with the American Bible Society over a Bengali version of the Scriptures, and then into a war among themselves over an English translation. It is a conflict not without its good results, for it anticipates and prepares the way for the Revised Version, which is rapidly taking the place of our King James Bible.

Though in the early times there were many Baptists who were hostile to an educated ministry, this opposition was borne down, and the denomination entered heartily into the founding of schools of higher learning—Columbian, Hamilton, Rochester, Bucknell, Crozer, Vassar, and numerous academies.

In treating of these and kindred subjects, the author has gone into details, and has given to the public an interesting, trustworthy, and instructive treatise.

ERI B. HULBERT.

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